





## ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

Many years ago, in a conversation with a friend, President West, of the Academy, mentioned an interesting circumstance connected with the independence of the United States, which I will here repeat.

Mr. Jacob Duchesne was celebrated throughout the whole of the British provinces in America, as a most pathetic and persuasive preacher. The publicity of his character in the world was, however, chiefly owing to a letter which he addressed to Washington, soon after the appointment of that chief to the command of the army. The purport of his letter was, to persuade the General to go over to the British cause. It was carried to him by a Mrs. Ferguson, a daughter of one Dr. Graham, a Scotch physician in Philadelphia. Washington at that time lay at Valley Forge, and this lady, on the pretext of paying him a visit, as they were previously acquainted, went to his camp. The General received her in his tent, with much respect, for he greatly admired the masculine vigor of her mind.

When she had delivered the letter, he read it attentively, and rising from his seat, walked backward and forward upwards of an hour, without speaking. He appeared to be much agitated during the greatest part of the time; but at length, having decided with himself, he stopped, and addressed her in nearly the following words:

"Madam, I have always esteemed your character and endowments; and I am fully sensible of the noble principles by which you are actuated on this occasion. Nor has any man in the whole continent more confidence in the integrity of his friend, than I have in the honor of Mr. Duchesne. But I am here entrusted by the people of America with sovereign authority. They have placed their lives and fortunes at my disposal, believing me to be an honest man. Were I therefore to desert their cause, and consign them again to the British, what would be the consequence? To myself, perpetual infamy, and to them endless calamity. The seeds of everlasting division are sown between the two countries. And, were the British again to become our masters, they would have to maintain their dominion by force, and would after all retain us in subjection only as they would hold their bayonets to our breast. No, madam; the proposal of Mr. Duchesne, though conceived with the best intention, is not framed in wisdom. America and England must be separate states; but they may have common interests, for they are but one people. It will therefore be the object of my life and ambition to establish the independence of America in the first place; and in the second to arrange such a community of interests between the two nations, as shall indemnify them for the calamities which they now suffer, and form a new era in the history of nations." John Galt—last Knickerbocker.

"A Century in Advance of the Age."—In 1817, when the New York Canal, uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson, was commenced, Mr. J. I. Benson pronounced the undertaking utterly visionary and chimerical, and that it was "at least a century in advance of the age." In 1821 the Comptroller of the State, in his estimate of the revenues of this work, estimated that the tolls for the next ten years, succeeding its completion, would amount annually to \$154,000. The amount actually received during those ten years exceeded \$10,000,000. The tolls of the canal in 1824, one year before their completion, were \$340,000—in the next 500,000—in 1826, \$762,000—in 1833, \$1,542,695, although the rates had previously been reduced nearly 20 per cent; and in 1835 to \$1,185,775, although again reduced 15 per cent. On the first day of July 1836 the tolls had accumulated to an amount sufficient (by the aid of the auxiliary fund from the salt and auction duty) to extinguish the whole of the outstanding debt incurred in constructing these canals, which was originally \$7,672,882.

The legislature of New York now propose to enlarge the Erie Canal so as to make it throughout 7 feet deep, and seventy feet wide, with double locks of enlarged dimensions, by which it will furnish the means of transit for at least ten millions of tons annually. This enlargement has actually been commenced. The estimated cost, including damages, is \$15,000,000. The State is also engaged in constructing the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, the estimated cost of which is \$5,000,000.

The foundation on which the enlargement of the Erie Canal has been undertaken is that the annual revenue arising from it will, when completed, be \$3,000,000.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, August 21.

**The Northeastern Boundary.**—It is stated in yesterday's Providence Journal that Governor Kent, of Maine, has directed a survey to be made of the disputed territory, and has ordered out the military to protect the surveyors in the performance of their duty. We have seen repeated statements of a similar purport in many of the papers, and some of them have quoted the Bangor Whig as the source from which they derived their information. We have, however, seen any such statement in that paper, nor in any of the papers of Bangor or the vicinity. From the absence of any such announcement in the vicinity of the Governor's residence, and in the neighborhood of the disputed territory, where any such movement would be likely to be known as soon as made, and immediately announced to the public, we infer that the

report which has been so current is without foundation. We are confirmed in this belief from the impression that the position in which the boundary question was placed, in consequence of the earnest application of the Executive of Maine, by the late debate in the Senate of the United States, and by the report of the Judiciary Committee unanimously adopted by the Senate, was so satisfactory to the state of Maine as to render any further measures by the Government of the state for the present unnecessary. The adoption of that report makes it the imperative duty of the Executive of the United States to press the negotiation in the manner most likely to produce a speedy result, and takes away all apology for any unnecessary delay. It also presents, in the most public way, before the people of the United States, and before the Government of Great Britain, the point of view in which the question is unanimously regarded by the Senate. In having attained this object, the Government of Maine has effected an important advance towards a settlement of the question, and the next step, we presume, will be taken by the Executive of the United States.

## AMALGAMATION.

Quite a rumpus was occasioned in the upper part of the city last evening, by the promenade of a colored man and a white lady, arm in arm, in Broadway. A parcel of boys, observing the phenomenon, set up the cry, "White woman and nigger!" "White woman and nigger!" "White woman and nigger!" of course following in pursuit. This attracted others, including many full grown boys, some to see "what was the matter," some to "correct abuses," and some for reasons best known to themselves. However, the procession soon became quite too long and noisy for the comfort of the promenaders, and accordingly the lady turned into a grocery store for protection, while the colored man walked on alone. Some of the supernumeraries followed, and brought him back. By this time there was a great crowd around the store, anxious to learn the whole story. A friend of ours who happened to be near, went in, and was told by the lady that she was an English woman, and not aware of the state of public feeling here on the subject of color; that the negro with her was in the employ of her brother, and that she had taken him with her only as a protector. While the crowd were enlightening themselves as well as they could in regard to facts, two peace officers made their appearance and took both the man and woman to the watch-house for safe-keeping, until the embryo mob should be dispersed. This was the end of the matter. Our informant was afterwards told by a captain of the watch, that the parties in question were man and wife.

Journal of Commerce.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

**METHODISM IN TEXAS.**—We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing in the Natchez Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their Missionaries (the Rev. R. Alexander,) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger, however imminent; they stay not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall, nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, whosoever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness.

Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impulse? It is not ambition—it is not pride—it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it, Reader?—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.

Important from the Western Frontier—Indian troubles.

The St. Louis Republican of the 14th instant states that an important despatch has been forwarded by Major Mason of Fort Gibson, to General Gaines, of the Southern Division. The substance of this communication is, that the Cherokees have built a council house, which is said to be considerably larger than any heretofore erected by any tribe of Indians. They have sent messengers, with black and red wampum, to all the tribes from Red River to the Sacks and Foxes on the Mississippi—omitting only the Kansas and Osages—inviting them to meet in Council at the Cherokee Council House in September next. The movement is believed to be but an insipid

step to further difficulties, and made with a view of enlightening and uniting all the tribes along the frontier in such measures as may be adopted.

They have proceeded with great caution and secrecy in the measure, and have endeavored to keep all their proceedings from the knowledge of their agents and of the officers of the posts. The time proposed for holding the council is sufficiently late to admit of the emigrating Cherokees reaching their country. All the information elicited goes to confirm the opinion expressed some time ago, by Gen. Arbuckle, of the hostile intentions of several of the tribes, though it is not believed that any movement is intended by them until the opening of Spring.

Gen. Gaines, it is added, has forwarded the despatch of M. J. Mason to the proper department, with a request that he may be permitted to attend the Council with an armed force. This would probably be the most effectual means to awe them into a compliance with their duty, and would effectually prevent the formation of any plans for a general and united rising. It is greatly to be desired that his request may be granted.

Information confirming the foregoing account has also reached Nashville. Baltimore American.

## KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

It is well known, that during the recent excited canvass in this state, Mr. CLAY was openly charged with being an Abolitionist, and one of the strongest proofs relied on to establish the allegation, was the circumstance that the people of Kentucky (Mr. Clay's state) were about to vote on the question of calling a convention, the alleged object of which, it was declared, was the abolition of slavery in that state. It may be also recollected, that the leading Van Buren organ of this state has labored sedulously to produce a similar false impression. We met the charge at the outset, denied its correctness, and showed conclusively, as we then thought and still think, that the whole matter was a mere political manoeuvre to gull the public and operate upon coming elections. The vote has just been taken in Kentucky on the question of calling this Convention, and decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority; and, in Mr. Clay's own county (where his influence controls every thing) there were not forty votes in favor of the measure. So much for this malignant attempt to defame a man, who has shown by his acts that he is the firm friend of the South—that he has no sickly sensibilities on the subject of our domestic institutions, and that he will uphold and defend, at all hazards, the integrity of the Union. Register.

## THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Richmond Whig, in appealing to the Conservative party of Virginia to unite with Whigs in overthrowing the Administration and its policy, makes the following sensible remarks:

"It is with no less satisfaction than that occasioned by Whig approval, that we have understood in freely, that many Conservatives have received what we have said heretofore in a candid spirit, and that some of them are prepared to co-operate cordially with the Whigs for the overthrow of the men in power, persuaded that any change may be for the better, convinced that none can be for the worse. A Conservative entertaining this opinion, acknowledges that he looks upon Mr. Van Buren's Administration as entirely federal, excepting only in name, and his determined adherence to the Sub-Treasury after so many decisive popular manifestations against it in 18 or 20 states, as the highest branded indignity ever offered to the collective people of the United States. He says farther, that these facts have convinced him of two things—first, that Mr. Van Buren is no statesman, and has no statesman around him; and secondly, that he is destitute of moral firmness, acting at the instigation of Blair and Kendall, who threaten him with Gen. Jackson, as a nurse threatens a child with a 'raw head and bloody bones!' These are rare confessions. Few have the courage to make them, but thousands in all probability, feel the same inward conviction. Thousands we mean, of Mr. Van Buren's own friends."

## UNITED STATES BANK.

From the Mason (Miss.) Intelligencer.

It appears to us strange indeed, that all who know and have felt the advantages arising from a National Bank, should not be in favor of an institution of that kind now. The various objections against it, we think, are little less than an effort to keep up party strife—to prevent the increasing strength of the Whig cause—and to link more closely, if possible, the friends of the party of the present Administration. The objection, that a National Bank is unconstitutional, should never again be urged. That question has long since been settled, and settled by statesmen whom every American should be proud to honor. If such men as the illustrious Ex-Presidents, Washington and Madison, and our best men, Chief Justice Marshall, were not capable of judging our Constitution and determining right from wrong under it, we would ask, who in this learned age is? For ourselves, we must acknowledge, the opinions of those men go far, very far, to convince us that our principles are right; if we were to look for an individual upon whose principles we would pin our faith, we would not pass by him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Again, it is urged that a National Bank is inexpedient, unwise, and dangerous to

the liberties of the people. To these objections we think it hardly necessary to say one word; if the sad experience which we have felt since the Bank has been put down, be not sufficient proof that they are incorrect, we cannot suppose that we can say would convince any individual of his error.

Our readers will recollect, however, when the first stack was made to destroy the old United States Bank, we were prosperous and happy, and that it was urged by the President, that if this bank was put down, the State Banks could be made to answer all the purposes for which the United States Bank was chartered. By the influence of Gen. Jackson, aided by the states and the state institutions, it was put down, and the deposits removed to the state banks, and, in accordance with a circular of instruction from the Secretary of the Treasury, issued notes upon the faith of the deposits. As soon as those notes were freely circulated, an attempt was made to withdraw this deposit, and a promise given us, that we should have a gold and silver currency, when every individual in the country, no matter how humble his sphere, would be seen with shining drops of the precious metal in great abundance. How have these pleasant anticipations been realized? "The monster has been killed," and yet we neither see, dream, nor hear of the approach of those golden days. Now, then, we ask again, have those promises been fulfilled? We answer, by leaving almost every citizen in this community without a bit to pay the postage on a letter from his friend, or perhaps his absent family! These, then, are the better days, —this is our better currency.

Experience should always be our guide, and should it prompt men to action now, we would have a National Bank in less than six months; for where is the man who would not if he could, give us the currency we had five years since, in preference to the numberless ship-plasters of the present day. It was then we could go where we pleased, without giving the broker a fee. It is now, we can stay at home, or give almost two dollars for one to travel on. It was then, the merchant could pay his debts abroad without any discount. It is now, if he pays them at all, he loses from 25 to 40 per cent. It was then, we could buy land from the general government with good redeemable paper money. It is now, we cannot buy it at all, without gold or silver, and that we cannot get.

In 1791, the first U. S. Bank was chartered. All things went on well until the charter expired in 1811—after which there was a depression in the money market, a general cry of hard times, and almost as much injury was done to the business men of the country then as has been done now. This state of things continued until the late bank was chartered in 1816—when confidence was restored, a sound currency furnished us, and our Government was again seen sailing triumphantly over the stream, notwithstanding the waves rolled high from the storm which had just passed.

Then we see, for 40 years of the last forty-seven, we have had a National Bank, and have been prosperous and contented under it; of the other seven we will say nothing; look at the two last years, which in our opinion show conclusively that we will do without one.

## A NEW PETITION.

The following circular letter from Mr. Levi Woodbury, is a beautiful commentary upon what the country has heard so much of, an Independent Treasury. The "Government" has gotten rid of the thralldom of the banks, and now through its able head of the Finances, prefers a most humble petition to the Sub-Treasury not to steal the public money!

## NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

Treasury Department, July 14, 1838. Congress having adjourned without making any additional provisions for the security or safe keeping of the public money, it is obvious that in the present state of the laws and the Banks, an unusual responsibility devolves upon those who collect the revenues of the General Government. The difficulty in obtaining suitable depositories for it, as well as in transferring or paying it out conveniently, without the aid of that further legislation, the necessity and character of which have been fully explained in public communications from this Department, imposes on all Collectors and Receivers the duty of extraordinary vigilance and care.

The President expects that exertions corresponding to the occasion will cheerfully be made by every officer; and that no effort will be spared to have all the laws, as well as the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department, scrupulously enforced. Accuracy in your accounts, punctuality in returns, promptness in your deposits and payments, and entire forbearance to use any part of the public funds for private purposes, will, it is hoped, characterize the whole class of collecting officers hereafter. In the present condition of things, if any department from such a course should unfortunately occur, it will be much regretted—and however unpleasant the task, an exemplary and severe notice of the irregularity will become necessary, in order to secure the great public interests involved in the subject. The duty on the part of the public officers to abstain from the employment of the public money for private advantage, is so apparent, that no excuse whatever for it can be deemed admissible.

Respectfully yours, LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Aug. 16th 1838.

The glorious success of the Whigs in North Carolina has struck a blow at the hopes of the Experimenters, and spoils-men, from which they will not soon recover. The hangers on of the Administration here, of course, try to put the best face on the matter. Calhoun's paper cries out "triumph of Federalism!" and the Globe talks of reaction from "Maine to Missouri." But they feel their case to be desperate, notwithstanding.

It is gratifying to know that the differences between this country and Mexico are likely to be adjusted in a manner acceptable to both parties, by reference to the arbitration of the government of Prussia. Mr. Martinez, the Mexican Minister, has been here for a few days; and the best relations subsist between him and the Department of State.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

No one out of the state can form an adequate idea of the difficulty of effecting any change in the policies of the people of North Carolina. There is a large portion of them who do not take the trouble to inform themselves on political subjects, and whose knowledge is confined to the fame of Gen. Jackson's military exploits, so that any man who professes to be a Jackson man can command their votes.

Then the Banks, great and small, are always a fruitless theme for the demagogue to exercise his powers of deception upon among the ignorant. The most vile, incendiary efforts have been made to array the poor against the rich; and every man who can pay for a shirt to his back, is denominated an aristocrat, a Federal Bank Biddle Whig, or something equally ridiculous. The leaders of the party, even the candidates, have not scrupled, in their desperation, to practice any kind of deception to retain their ascendancy, and many honest, but simple minded men, have been imposed on by their tricks. A successful candidate for the Senate, in a neighboring county, informed his constituents, that the Banks made 18 per cent. per annum on their stock, and that England got along well enough until she established Banks, and then she got a king. It was a common remark among these imposters, that "Banks were worse than a king," and that "if we had Banks, we should have a king to rule over us," &c. but this is the first instance we have heard of, in which English history had been read with such success by one of the Loco Focos.

With such a mass of ignorance and imposition to contend against, the wonder is, not that we have not done more, but that we have been able to accomplish thus much.

Of one thing we may confidently assure ourselves, that as our victory has been very gradually accomplished, so it is likely to be permanent. It needs but vigilance, "the price of liberty," to secure the ground already gained, and to add new conquests at each succeeding trial. Let us never relax our efforts, therefore; but, feeling that we are laboring in the cause of truth against error and ignorance, of honor and fair dealing against corruption and imposition, of law and order against mobism and violence, let us be encouraged by success to go on, until no demagogue shall be permitted to raise his voice in North Carolina.

The Van Buren party pretend to console themselves under their late defeat, with the idea that some of the Whigs are Sub-Treasury men, and will act with the Administration party in the Legislature. This is sheer pretence. There never was a contest in which the opinions of candidates were more fully expressed, and if there be such Sub-Treasury men among the Whigs, let our opponents point them out. The only one they have as yet named, is Dr. Holt, the Senator from New Jersey. We have quite sufficient authority for saying, that such an imputation on this gentleman is totally unfounded, and that it would be rather a hazardous experiment for any one to make such a charge to himself.

These assertions have an object. It is hoped that Messrs. Strange and Brown may be induced to believe them, and thus decline a compliance with their pledges to resign as soon as they ascertain that the people of North Carolina were against them. This compliance with solemn pledges would give the finishing blow to the party, and hence the anxiety of the leaders to avert it. But it is impossible that Messrs. Strange and Brown can pretend that their party is now the majority. With eight out of thirteen members of Congress; with a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature, it is worse than idle to pretend that North Carolina is any longer an Administration State, or approves of the course of her Senators.

**Novel sight.**—Yesterday the Elephant attached to the Menagerie of Mr. Hubby, which has been exhibited here for several days past, not feeling disposed to trust his person on board the ferry boat plying between Norfolk and Portsmouth, resolutely refused to budge from the wharf, and bade defiance to threats and repelled the coaxings of his master. It was at last determined to conduct him to the water's edge near Town Point, and let him work his own passage in the water, which he did in a very handsome and business-like style. A boat accompanied him, not to pick him up, as was the design of the one that attended Byron in his swim from Soos to Alydus, or the late aquatics at Brooklyn, but merely to guide his motions in the water. It is well for his "eburnean majesty" that the Experimenters have dropped down, or

else they might have taken him up for a strange craft. While swimming, his long snout protruding out of the water, his motions resembled those of a porpoise. Refreshed by his bath, and in good spirits, he landed safely on the Portsmouth side. Norfolk paper.

**Phenomenon on Lake Superior.**—Very great alarm begins to be excited on account of the continual rise of the waters of Lake Superior. Whole farms, it is said, have been submerged, and wharves and streets rendered useless. Since 1835, the rise has been from there and a half to four feet. An old and intelligent inhabitant of Cleveland declares that he has seen the level of the water seven feet lower than it now is. The pier at Monroe, when completed, was six feet out of water; it is now nearly immersed. A writer in the Toledo Gazette surmises that a large river which has hitherto discharged itself to Hudson's Bay, has been from year to year impeded in its course by the accumulation of drift wood, stumps, &c. similar to that of the great raft of Red river, till, finally, it has become completely dammed, and has cut out for itself a new channel, in some one of the great tributaries of Lake Superior. This theory is believed to have been derived from the fur traders; but come from what source it may, the phenomenon demands the attention of our geologists and other men of science.—New Era.

**Resumption.**—In reference to this subject, the Virginia Free Press of Thursday says:—The beneficial effects of the defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill are every where developed. Most of the Banks of the country have been enabled to resume specie payments, the hostility of the government to them having been rendered entirely harmless; and the people are again about to enjoy a comparatively sound currency. In a little while, there will be specie enough for all the purposes of business, and the people will only suffer loss upon distant exchanges—the inevitable effect of putting down the U. S. Bank. The Government Treasury Notes are now the only irredeemable paper currency in the country. The fact should be remembered.

Some laborers employed in grading a street in Norfolk at a spot where it passed through an old burying ground, struck upon a coffin near which was a trunk much decayed. It was found to contain a substance resembling tinder, which was once bank notes, or perhaps continental money, and a parcel of gold coin, all of which was greedily taken up by the black men engaged in digging. They would not reveal the number of coins in the trunk. The one which they exhibited proved to be a ducat, coined in Holland in 1758, and is valued at \$2.50.

Gen. Hamilton is now in England on a financial mission connected with the great South Carolina and Ohio Rail Road. Gen. McDuffie will visit Europe in a short time, with a view of negotiating the state loan for the relief of Charleston, authorized by the Legislature of South Carolina, at extra session.

Connecticut River is fordable, and was never known so low. All the small streams which supplied the factories have been dried up.

**Horrid Revenge.**—Two daughters of Mr. Mayse, Bath Co. Va. one six the other seven years old, were found dead, with their throats cut, near their father's house, a few days since. The deed is supposed to have been committed by three of the servants, out of revenge for some fancied ill-treatment.

**A brush between the Sioux and Chippewas.**—We have just seen a letter from Fort Snelling to a gentleman in this city, dated July 13th, stating that the Chippewas and Sioux had a brush quite recently on the Chippewa river, which terminated in the death of one Sioux and five Chippewas. One of the latter was roasted and eaten by the former.

Detroit Gazette.

The Whig Convention in Maine, which lately nominated George Evans for Congress, unanimously recommended Mr. Clay as the candidate for the Presidency.

**High Prices for Retrenchment.**—The Louisville Journal says: When Mr. Adams was President, the people paid \$13,000,000 a year as the expenses of the Government. They now pay \$20,000,000 a year. The difference is \$7,000,000. This is the net cost of that very valuable commodity, "retrenchment." Cheap enough. Would the people like to buy some more of it at the same rate? Predict.

**The Farmer and the Beggar.**—A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence, to working for a sure one, called on a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and in the usual language of his race asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." "You appear to be a stout, hearty looking man," said the farmer; "what do you do for a living?" "Why not much," replied the fellow, "except travelling about from one place to another." "Travelling about, ha!" rejoined the farmer; "can you travel pretty well?" "O yes," returned the sturdy beggar, "I am pretty good at that." "Well then," said the farmer, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

"Thunder," observes Sir John Herschel, "can scarcely ever be heard more than 20 or 30 miles from the flash which produces it. Lightning, on the other hand, may be seen, or at least its reflection in the clouds, forming what is called sheet lightning, at the distance of 150 or 200 miles."



**HILLSBOROUGH.**  
Thursday, August 30.

**The Election.**—Complete returns have now been received of the late election for members of the Legislature, and we are enabled to correct some errors in our last week's statement. In the senatorial district composed of the counties of Burke and Yancy, Thomas Baker, V. B. has been elected by a majority of 37 votes over the Whig candidate B. S. Gailther. In the district composed of the counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon, Hodge Babun, V. B. has been elected by a majority of six votes over James Guder, the Whig candidate. These results will reduce the Whig majority in the Senate to four.

In the Commons, the county of Macon has elected the Van Buren candidate, but in Haywood the Whig candidate has been elected, which adds another to the Whig gain; so that in the House of Commons we shall have a majority of ten—on joint ballot, a majority of thirteen.

**Laughable.**—The following news is from the last Raleigh Standard:  
"It is a source of gratification to hear from all quarters, of the quiet and orderly department of the Democratic Republican party, during the late heated canvass. It is a proof that among that PURE and PATRIOTIC people, around the elements that make good citizens, on whom the country may safely rely in the hour of peril, and who are the conservators of her laws in prosperity and peace. Long may our beloved friends exhibit to their political opponents an example of justice, moderation and firmness."!!!

All we have to ask of the editor of the Standard, and we beg he will give a candid reply, is, whether he had heard from this "quarter" when he wrote the above?

*Payetteville Observer.*

[The Observer should recollect that the Standard is in the habit of manufacturing paragraphs for effect; his own fancy supplying the materials. It may be doubted whether he had heard from any "quarter" when he wrote the article which the Observer has quoted—certainly not from this. We know that there are many quiet and orderly citizens belonging to the Democratic Republican party; but two or three instances connected with the late election in this county show that they are not all so. There may be faults on both sides; but we think it would be difficult to show that the "justice, moderation and firmness" of the Whigs would be rendered any more perfect by copying the "example" of their opponents.

Ed. Rec.]

As the return of Governor Branch to Florida immediately after the elections, has been made a subject of animadversion in the public prints, it is but sheer justice to him to state, that he was suddenly called there by domestic affliction. We also publish, in another column, an article from a Florida paper, stating that Gov. Branch had never become an actual citizen of the territory.

Star.

**SUPERIOR COURTS.**  
The following is the arrangement of the Judges for the Fall Circuit:  
Edenton, Judge Bailey.  
Newbern, Toomer.  
Raleigh, Saunders.  
Wilmington, Nash.  
Hillsborough, Pearson.  
Mecklenburg, Seale.  
Mountains, Dick.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Lindsay *et al.* v. Wilson *et al.* in Equity, from Guilford, declaring the plaintiffs not entitled to any part of the fund in M.'s hands, until all the debts mentioned in the instructions shall have been first paid, &c.

Also, in state v. Jesse, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Haughton & Booth v. Leary, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Williams *adm. v.* Irwin, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Vaughan *et al.* v. Dickens *et al.* in Equity, from Granville, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs.

Also, in Spaul v. Long, in Equity, from Stokes, directing an account.

Also, in Burkhead *et al.* v. Watkins *et al.* in Equity, from Montgomery, dismissing the bill.

DANIEL J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Executors, &c. of Webb v. Jones & Wife, in Equity, from Washington, declaring the legacies general, and that L. F. is entitled to the money which is the subject of controversy in this case.

Also, in Jerigan *et al.* v. Kennedy, in Equity, from Wayne, directing a decree for plaintiffs, and an account to be taken.

Also, in Tate *et al.* v. Tate, in equity, from Guilford, directing a decree for plaintiffs.

Also, in Mobley v. Fossett, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Dismales v. Wright, from Davis, ordering a new trial.

Also, in Vann v. Hargett, in Equity, from Jones, overruling the demurrer and affirming the judgment.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Gray *et al.* v.

Maer *et al.* from Martin, affirming the order of the Superior Court.

Also, in Siler, assignee, v. Baker *adm.* from Macon, dismissing the appeal.

Also, in Dunns & Mellwaine v. Batcheller, from Halifax, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Hines v. Spruill *et al.* in Equity, from Edgecombe, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory decree.

Also, in Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Company v. Baker, from New Hanover, declaring the judgment below null, and reversing the judgment of the Court, on the motion to set it aside.

Also, in Smith v. Gary, in Equity, from Northampton, directing an account.

Also, in Caroline Sampson v. Burgwin, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Cooper & Arrington v. Wilcox, in Equity, from Nash, directing a reference.

Also, in Slade v. Ballard, in Equity, from Bertie, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Also, in Andrea v. Lee, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree according to the opinion heretofore filed.

Register.

Col. A. JOYNER, of Halifax, N. C. was elected, on Saturday before last, President of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company. Col. J. is also a member of our State Senate.

We announced as a rumor a week or two since, that the Ohio ship of the line was to be fitted out as the flag ship of the Mediterranean station, under the command of Commodore Hull. We have since learned, but give it as a rumor only, that the frigate Constitution was to be immediately prepared for sea, and to return to the Mediterranean, and that the command of her had been tendered to Commodore Hull, and declined. It is rather a poor compliment to offer to a veteran like Commodore H. the same ship he commanded twenty-six years ago, with no higher rank than he then enjoyed, while his then conquered adversary is now enjoying the rank of Rear Admiral.

*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

**The Exploring Expedition gone at last.**  
We learn by a passenger who came up this morning, in the steamboat Alabama, from Old Point, that the Exploring Expedition went to sea yesterday morning.

The entire fleet, consisting of the sloop of war Vincennes, Lieut. Wilkes, commanding the Squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Long, sloop of war Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold; schooner Flying Fish, Passed Midshipman Knox; and schooner Sea Gull, Passed Midshipman Reid, weighed anchor on Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock. The Vincennes taking the lead. The wind was light from N. W., and the tide running up strong; the squadron consequently made but little headway. The brig Porpoise, whose station, while at anchor, was considerably in the rear, gained fast upon the ships in advance of her, and in a short time was considerably ahead of the flag ship. Towards evening the wind fell off, and it became nearly calm, so that the Relief and Peacock, no longer able to stem the tide, drifted back under Fort Monroe, several miles west of the fleet, where they were seen lying at dark.

A breeze sprang up about 11 o'clock, when these ships again got under way, and at sunrise yesterday (Sunday) morning, the last of them was seen passing round Cape Henry.

From the demonstration afforded by the first effort of these vessels sailing in squadron, it manifestly appears that they are most ill assorted as regards speed. The Porpoise is by far the fastest of them, while the Relief and Peacock are greatly inferior to them all. They leave us, however, with the best wishes of their country. May success attend the enterprise, and may it not only redound to the glory of the nation, but also to the individual honor of the enterprising and brave men who conduct it. As there is said to be "luck in leisure," let us hope that the results of this long delayed Exploring Expedition will not be of a character to constitute an exception to the general rule which has served to embody this axiom.

*Balt. Pat.*

**Severe Gale in the Bay—With supposed loss of Lives.**  
Capt. Parish, of the steamboat Virginia, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, informs the editors of the Beacon that the gale on Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. It commenced at 9 o'clock, P. M. and blew with all the violence of a hurricane until 12 o'clock, a period of three hours. Off the Camp Meeting ground about 300 sail of small vessels were at anchor, three fourths of which were driven ashore. Nine of them were capsized, and a number of persons missing from them are believed to have been drowned.

The stoutest trees near the Camp Ground were torn up, and the tents instantly demolished.

Capt. Parish and crew were busily employed during the gale in rescuing the persons in the vessels that were capsized, and were instrumental in saving a number of lives. One of his boats was blighted during the violence of the gale.

On the way down the sound, he saw several vessels bottom upwards, and others ashore.

The gale or hurricane appeared to have passed in a vein, as it was not felt twenty miles below Deal's Island.

Great credit is due to Capt. Parish for his praiseworthy efforts in the cause of humanity, as the severity of the gale

would have fully exonerated him from undergoing any peril in the protection of the lives and property of others than those committed to his charge.

In 1834, the Administration majority in our Legislature on joint ballot was about 20. In 1836, it was reduced to 2, and now the Whigs have 12 and perhaps 14 majority.

Four of the Van Buren members are elected this year by an aggregate of 14 votes, viz: Whitaker over Moore in Halifax, by 1 vote; McNeill over Morrison in Orange by 6 votes; Sims over Mangum in Orange by 6 votes; and Boger over Harris in Cabarrus by 6 votes. It is said that in Halifax the whole Whig Ticket might have been carried with the utmost ease, and that the day was only lost through too great confidence in the Whig strength. This is unpardonable.

*Payetteville Observer.*

It is stated in the papers that Mr. Heister, the Van Buren man elected from the Whig county of Granville, declared before the election that he was opposed to Branch and the Sub-Treasury. Can our opponents find a single Whig who avowed himself in favor of these two Humbugs? Let them name him.

*Ibid.*

**Alabama.**—We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Crabbs, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the district vacated by the death of Judge Lawler. His majority is 905.

The full returns of the elections for the Legislature have not been received, but it is supposed that the Sub-Treasury men have, as usual, carried the day.

The following letter, which we take from the Carolina Watchman, speaks for itself. The people of the western part of the state understand the true cause of our present financial embarrassments, and are conscious of the remedy. It will be seen that the sub-treasury scheme and its champion, Mr. Branch, receive no favor from the people of the West:

*Raleigh Register.*

Houstonville, Ireland Co. N. C. August 14th, 1838.

Maj. H. C. JONES.

Sir.—At an election ground in this county, at which was given 234 Commoners votes, the voice of the people was taken, at the late elections, with respect to an U. States Bank, by putting the question—Bank or no Bank, to each voter as he came to the polls. The result was, 233 in favor, and 1 opposed to the establishing of that institution.

If you think proper you may insert this in your columns. It is indicative of the feelings of the Freemen in the North Eastern part of Ireland towards the administration.

A CITIZEN.

P. S. At the same precinct the Administration candidate for Governor received one vote.

A. C.

**Crops in the West.**—In speaking of the wheat harvest, the Cleveland Herald of the 16th inst. says:—In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Wisconsin, the papers speak of great fields and great crops. In Ohio, the granary of the West, we hear but one report—that of super-abundance.

The Governor of Georgia has commissioned the Rev. Mr. Howard of Oglethorpe University, to proceed to Europe under the act of the last Legislature, to collect the materials of the Colonial History of Georgia. Mr. H. is also authorized to purchase books and philosophical instruments for the school.

**Northampton Special Election.**—The election in Northampton county (to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Savage), which took place on Monday, resulted in the election of Dr. George T. Yerby, the Whig candidate, two to one.

*Rich. Compiler.*

When the news of the disaster of the steam packet Pulaski reached Liverpool, the flags of the American shipping in that port were displayed at half-mast.

**Crops in Illinois.**—The Peoria Register of the 4th. inst. says:—The small grain is chiefly harvested, and turns out nearly a full crop. Of corn, our settlers say the prospect never looked better. The prairies will turn out from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre.

**Revival of Business.**—The Boston Advocate says the Western merchants are giving great activity to trade in that section of country. So numerous have been their orders in Lynn and other towns largely engaged in shoe-making, that they cannot be filled and fully complied with under two or three months.

A board of army officers, Gen. Scott as President, are to devise a plan in detail, to reorganize the different branches of the service, to make a thorough examination of the condition of each corps and regiment, to create absolute and unchangeable rules respecting seniority, brevet rank, promotion, transfer, furlough, extra service, &c. all so much needed.

*Compiler.*

**The New View of the Case.**—The New York American, in commenting on the folly of attempting to fight the political battles of 1838 on the grounds of forty years ago, observed with great truth: "Without here entering into the merits, or character, or claims, of Thomas Jefferson, we take leave to say that, in our judgment, the questions and the parties of this day have as little in common with those in which Mr. Jefferson figured, as the men now in power have with the simplicity of his life, the economy of his Administration, or the influence of his cultivated mind."

The fate of 14 persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, has just been decided. Three of them, Chandler, Waite and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence. Eight others, including Miller and the other Americans, are to be transported to some one of the British colonies for life. Three others, to the penitentiary for three years. The case of the remaining convict Wagoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the United States.

**GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.**

Candidates.	Dudley.	Branch.
Ansion,	908	161
Ashe,	433	378
Beaufort,	768	217
Bertie,	403	225
Bladen,	276	359
Brunswick,	310	58
Buncombe,	772	396
Burke,	1324	278
Cabarrus,	445	158
Camden,		
Carteret,	428	48
Caswell,	248	869
Chatham,	1026	250
Chowan,	370	104
Currituck,		
Columbus,	186	130
Craven,	510	309
Cumberland,	657	608
Davie,		
Davidson,	1412	70
Duplin,		
Edgecombe,	165	500
Franklin,	254	460
Gates,	37m.	
Granville,	820	252
Greene,	350	61
Guilford,	1342	139
Halifax,	458	321
Haywood,		
Herford,	325	116
Hyde,	403	225
Iredell,	1324	186
Johnston,	732	142
Jones,	213	39
Lenoir,	221	260
Lincoln,	634	1540
Macon,		
Martin,	280m.	
Mecklenburg,	781	979
Montgomery,	949	48
Moore,	555	281
Nash,	186	412
New Hanover,	225	463
Northampton,	maj. 75	
Onslow,	433	176
Orange,	1480	1308
Pasquotank,	535	211
Perquimans,	382	38
Person,	348	369
Pitt,	637	275
Randolph,	1148	79
Richmond,	504	37
Rowan,	2008	26
Robeson,	453	443
Rockingham,	540	509
Rutherford,	1316	445
Sampson,		
Stokes,	1030	800
Surry,	1010	226
Tyrell,		
Wake,	937	920
Warren,	106	651
Washington,	322	46
Wayne,	383	342
Wilkes,	1232	55
Yancy,		
	35735	17845

**Weekly Almanac.**

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
30 Thursday,	5 34 6 26	
31 Friday,	5 35 6 25	
1 Saturday,	5 36 6 24	
2 Sunday,	5 37 6 23	
3 Monday,	5 38 6 22	
4 Tuesday,	5 39 6 21	
5 Wednesday,	5 40 6 20	

**Baldwin, Kent & Co.**  
IMPORTERS,  
and Wholesale Dealers  
IN  
**BRITISH & AMERICAN  
DRY GOODS.**  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAVING received their entire Fall supply of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of about one thousand Packages, and embracing every variety of articles in their line, are prepared to offer to country Merchants generally great inducements to purchase their goods in Richmond. Their goods are bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold in such quantities as suits the country trade, and on as good terms as they can be bought in any city in the United States.

As the stock of goods in our city generally will be much larger than heretofore, merchants may find it decidedly to their interest to examine the Richmond market before making their purchases elsewhere. We invite the particular attention of country merchants to our assortment. Our terms are, six months credit, to good and punctual men; or five per cent. discount for cash.

August 28. 34-1m

**NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son Henderson Discern is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.

August 30. 34-

**EDWARD DISCERN.**

**THE Matchless Sanative,**  
An advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Madrick Post Office, Chatham county, by  
**ROBERT WOODY.**  
Agent for the sale of the same.  
N. B. A fresh supply just received.  
June 27. 26-3m

**GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.**

**DR. LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D.**  
Germany (Europe), belongs to the innumerable number of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. Consumption is a disease *always* occasioned by a disorder of the *Vita Vita* (or Life Principle) of the human body: it is *often* secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invariably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobtrusive inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy.

**CONSUMPTION.**  
both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS; a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose numerous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despair into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

**GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.**

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power, and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inevitable Grave.

**DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.**

**PRICE.**—Three and one third six dollar (\$2 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the *ARREST* dictates, and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every medicine which the tender friends and kindest nurses often impudently recommend. **NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN**, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she orders for the patient water, porter, or beer, *obey her*; if she directs fish, fowl, eggs, or a beefsteak, *regard her voice*. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In having fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (3) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

**A CERTIFICATE**

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

Whereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on learning so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

**HERMAN ETTLEB. M. D.**  
**WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.**  
**ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.**

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine (invented by the immortal Goelicke, of Germany) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

Physicians must forever establish the abhorrence of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.  
A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of N. York.

New York, October 6, 1838.

**Dr. D. S. Rowland.**—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption. As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

**Testimony No. 2.**

**GERMAN SANATIVE.**  
Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquiries can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

**IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.**

**Testimony No. 3.**

From the Boston Morning Post.  
**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

**WARI WAR!! WARI!!**

**PHYSICIANS and the Matchless Sanative.**

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strenuous efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.
2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC-TOR to mankind? Let the public answer.
3. What medicine HAS cured IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.
4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLIPPED? Let farmers answer.
5. Why are physicians constantly FIGHTING the Sanative, and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day-book answer.
6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, was OUT KILLING HIM, clearly proving that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL."
7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer that they may have the CREDIT of the CURE.
8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW of it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.
9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—They know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.
10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.
11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discovery, whose numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

**GAB. B. LEA, Agent.**  
Pasant Grove, Orange N. C.  
May 25. 21-4m



From Moral Views of Commerce, Society, and  
Politics, by Rev. Orville Dewey.

### DIGNITY OF HUMAN NATURE.

"Your neighbor is above you in the world's esteem, perhaps—above you it may be, in fact; but what are you? You are a man; you are a rational and religious being; you are an immortal creature. Yes, a glad and glorious existence is yours; your eye is opened to the lovely and majestic vision of nature; the paths of knowledge are around you, and they stretch onward to eternity; and most of all, the glory of the infinite God, the all-perfect, all-wise, all-beautiful, is unfolded to you. What now, compared with this, is a little worldly relief? The treasures of infinity and eternity are heaped upon thy laboring thought; can that thought be deeply occupied with questions of momentary prudence? It is as if a man was enriched by some generous benefactor, almost beyond measure, and should find nothing else to do, but vex himself and complain, because another man was made a few thousands richer."

"Where, unreasonable complainer! dost thou stand, and what is around thee? The world spreads before thee its sublime mysteries, where the thoughts of angels lose themselves in wonder; the ocean lifts up its eternal anthems to thee; the golden sun lights thy path; the wide heavens stretch themselves above thee, and worlds rise on worlds, and systems beyond systems, to infinity; and dost thou stand in the centre of all this, to complain of thy lot and place? Pupil of that infinite teaching! minister of Nature's great altar! child of heaven's favor! ennobled being! redeemed creature! must thou pine in sullen and envious melancholy, amidst the plenitude of the whole creation?"

"But thy neighbor is above thee, thou sayest. What then? What is that to thee? What though the shout of millions rose around him? What is that, to the million-voiced nature that God has given thee? That shout dies away into the vacant air; it is not his; but thy nature—thy favored, sacred and glorious nature—is thine. It is the reality—to which praise is but a fleeting breath. Thou canst meditate the things, which angels praise and celebrate. In that thou art a man, thou art infinitely exalted above what any man can be, in that he is praised. I had rather be the humblest man in the world, than barely be thought greater than the greatest. The beggar is greater, as a man, than the man, merely as a king. Not one of the crowds that listened to the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero, not one who has bent with admiration over the pages of Homer or Shakespeare; not one who followed in the train of Caesar or of Napoleon, would part with the humblest power of thought, for all the fame that is echoing over the world and through the ages."

### FREEDOM OF OPINION.

"What barrier is there against the universal despotism of public opinion in this country, but individual freedom? Who is to stand up against it here, but the possessor of that lofty independence? There is no king, no sultan, no noble, no privileged class; nobody else to stand against it. If you yield this point, if you are forever making compromises, if all men do this, if the entire policy of private life here, is to escape opposition and reproach; every thing will be swept beneath the popular wave. There will be no individuality, no hardness, no high and stern resolve, no self-subsistence, no fearless dignity, no glorious manhood of mind, left among us. The holy heritage of our fathers' virtues will be trodden under foot, by their unworthy children. They feared not to stand up against kings and nobles, and parliament and people. Better did they account it, that their lonely bark should sweep the wide sea in freedom; happier were they, when their sail swelled to the storm of winter, than to be slaves in palaces of rage. Sweeter to their ear was the music of the gale, that shrieked in their broken cordage, than the voice at home that said 'submit, and you shall have rest.' And when they reached this wild shore, and built their altar, and knelt upon the frozen snow and flinty rock to worship, they built that altar to freedom, to freedom of conscience and opinion; and their noble prayer was, that their children might be thus free. Let their sons remember the prayer of their extremity, and the bequest which their magnanimity has left us. . . . I know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual soul, and that is, unfettered thought. And I know but one path for the multitude to truth, and that is, thought freely expressed. Make of truth itself an altar of slavery, and guard it about with a mysterious shrine; bind thought as a victim upon it; and let the passions of the prejudiced multitude minister fuel; and you sacrifice upon that accursed altar, the hopes of the world!"

"Why is it, in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complacent, but for want of the independent and indignant rebuke of society? There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkard, the debauchee and the dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly—say, very plainly, of his evil ways. Why is it, then, that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to occupy the first ranks of society? It is because respectable persons, of hesitating and compromising virtue, keep it in countenance. It is because timid women stretch out her hand to the man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victims he has ruin-

ed. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in cases like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influence of these unjust and pusillanimous compromises? I tell you never. So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable and respectable—so long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is clothed in rags, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply Temperance Societies and Moral Reform Societies; you may pile up statute books of laws against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against the sinner's garb. And so long, every weapon of association, and every baton of office, will be but another missile against the leviathan, that is wallowing in the low marshes and stagnant pools of society."

Extract from *Wise on National Education*, as quoted in the *New York Review*.

### THE BEST TEACHER OF A CHILD.

Who can educate a child, but a mother? In perpetual change, it requires all the flexibility of the female character to follow and catch the infinite varieties through which it passes. Any other eye becomes giddy attempting it. What but the female imagination—its vivacity—disinterestedness—passing into another being, and still preserving all the peculiarities of its own—can fully comprehend them. The child is fresh and frank—hates constraint and hypocrisy—lives on sympathy—is all love. Who can think with it, and almost in it—who can understand it, through the heart, that best of interpreters—who can satisfy the first want of its young nature—like a mother? But mothers are not always inspired, even by nature. They require reflection, as well as instinct; method, as well as affection. How many children are taught caprice by kindness—weakness by indulgence! Rousseau leaves all to nature; but parents cannot thus abdicate their trust; they must not be left to nature as well as their children. Where firmness is not, there will be no protection—where love is not, protection will not consult the happiness of the child. What yields, can now support; a child requires both love and support. If the mother appears like another child—if she partakes all vacillations of her offspring, how should it respect her—what reason should it have to believe her its mother? But firmness should not degenerate into severity, nor anxiety into ill-temper. A child is much more prone to imitation than to fear. He lives in you, feels in you; what he finds in you, he reproduces in himself. Hence nothing is indifferent. Looks and words fall on these young natures with the same force as actions do on that of others. They creep into their imaginations; they set there and from, for years after, part of their recollections, and very generally too, their characters. This is a fact of infinite importance; it is the key of all early education. Feed your child with sounds and sights of sincerity and fondness; breathe about him an atmosphere of serenity—see clame mele de joie—his natural element; love him well, and love him wisely, and you may dispose of him in all things even as you will. But who can do this like a mother? And what mother so well as she who feels and studies it for herself? Such mothers, it is hoped, may yet be numerous, though neither fashionable, nor managers, nor blue stockings; mothers in the high and holy sense of the name, deeply penetrated with their sacred calling, and pursuing it "in singleness and in simplicity—with energy and with intelligence—with assiduity, but without fidget—with dignity, but without parade." It is this domestic, this fireside Education—this Education of truth and love—which has given the greater portion of its value to Scotch Education; which transmits the talent and virtue of the mother to the son, and receives in return from the son the tribute of his earliest and most durable affection. Not to the father—not to the child—but to the aged mother, the emigrant sends back the first-fruit of his distant exertions. So true it is what Pestalozzi says—"There are no better teachers than the house, and the father's and mother's love, and the daily labors home, and all the wants and necessities of life." It is this domestic Education, which of all others, is most wanting in all classes under our present system. Without it public Education may be good in an intellectual point of view; (though even that is difficult) in a moral it must be defective, if not worse. The tendency of modern institutions—fond of masses, and cooperation, and broad-effects, and sudden display—is to weaken and limit these home-bred influences. Properly applied greater ought to be our anxiety to extend and strengthen them.

### Public Sale.

I SHALL offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on Friday the 7th day of September next, for cash, the HOUSE and LOTS in Charlotte occupied by Mrs. Nancy Hilliard, and A TRACT OF LAND adjoining Lemuel M. Morgan and others, containing one hundred and eleven Acres, more or less, on Bolin's Creek. Also at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 8th day of September, 1838, I will sell Four Unimproved LOTS in Hillsborough, and A TRACT OF LAND near Hillsborough, adjoining Cattle Campbell, and others, on Eno, known as the Christmas Tract, as the property of the heirs of Thomas D. Watts, deceased, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county in the case of James Webb, Guardian, &c. vs. the heirs of Thomas D. Watts, deceased.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, Commissioner.

August 13.

### FARMER'S HOTEL.



Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 13.

### Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW, IMPORTER.

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21.

### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Margaret Murdoch, for certain purposes therein named, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, on the 7th of September next, at the late residence of said Margaret Murdoch, Two Likely Negroes, one man and one girl.

SAMUEL KERR, Trustee.

August 6.

### Imported Sheep.

I WISH to sell my Imported Sheep. The flock consists of two Tups and two Ewes. It is not in my power to pay the proper attention to them, and I can get the same price here that is offered for them in the West, would prefer selling them in my native state.

These sheep afford annually from nine to ten pounds of wool, and when dressed, about 100 lbs. of Mutton.

If not sold, they go to Tennessee.

A. J. DAVIE.

August 9.

### Notice.

AS Agent of Mrs. ROBERT MODERWELL, I have placed all the Notes and Accounts, due the Hillsborough Mercantile House, in the hands of Cad. Jones Attorney, for collection.

W. T. SHIELDS, Agent.

August 9.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1838.

Edward Davis and Wife, vs. Original Bill.

Wm. Cain, Esq. and others.

IN this case it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, Dickens and his wife Mary, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be heard as parts as to them.

Given under my hand at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, 1838.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price Adv \$4 50.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term 1838.

Henry Hutchins and others, vs. Original Bill.

Thomas Mitchell and wife, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Mitchell, Frances Potter and her husband, (d. married), David Mitchell, and the other heirs at law of James G. Mitchell, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, Dickens and his wife Mary, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price Adv \$4 50.

### 25 CENTS REWARD, if delivered—or \$2 if confined in any Jail.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 23d of July, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN A. JACKSON. He is about 15 years of age, moderately well grown, yellow complexion, downcast look, and of regular appearance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

SOLOMON FULLER.

August 1.

### Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12.

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,

20 Boxes Hall's Patent Candles,

3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12.

### Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

### English Teacher

wanted immediately,

WHO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended with liberal encouragement. Apply to B. Cheek, esq. Magistrate of Police, in person, or by letter post paid.

August 8.

### SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8.

### Spring and Summer

GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage here to be received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27.

### Clock & Watch-making Bu-

siness, and Jewellery.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery,

&c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7.

### BETHMONT

Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORTON, and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,

JAMES THOMPSON,

ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 20.

### Liston's Practical Surgery.

PRACTICAL SURGERY,

ILLUSTRATED BY

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS.

BY ROBERT LISTON, SURGEON.

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY G. W. NOBLE, M. D.

One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE above celebrated work will immediately appear in Dugliss's American Medical Library, with all the Engravings of the London edition, and additional illustrations of American cases. There will be about one hundred and thirty in the whole.

The American Medical Library and Intelligence, edited by Professor R. Dugliss, is published in octavo form, once a fortnight, each No. containing 104 pages of reprint of some new and established medical work—and from 16 to 24 pages of original and selected cases, notices and reviews of new medical publications, &c.—making yearly upwards of 3000 pages, and printed in a very superior style—the whole forming a concentrated record of medical science and literature.

Subscription, Ten Dollars a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions taken from April of each year.

Published at 46 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, by

ADAM WALDIE.

Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co.—New York: Wm. Baynes, 152 Broadway.—Baltimore: N. Hickman—Albany: W. C. Little—Charleston: W. H. Barrett, E. P. Beale.

The following works have been published in the first five Nos. of this year—Krause on the Diseases of the Ear. Hamilton's Practical Observations on Midwifery. Syme on the Diseases of the Rectum. Osborne on the Nature and Treatment of Dropsical Diseases. Green on the Diseases of the Skin. Coulson on Diseases of the Bladder. Besides the numerous articles, cases, &c. contained in the Intelligence department.

July, 1838.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans; they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very high being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag mailed to the most—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not extend extreme through favor, nor set down ought in malice; but on all occasions shall endeavor to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

### LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queenware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the cash.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6.

### Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, so merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Refer to Messrs. CAYE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5.

### Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber inmediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of the affairs. Those who neglect this notice will not be discharged.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26.

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY